

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 19, 1939

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Contents

	Page
The American republics:	
Expropriation of American-owned oil properties in Mexico: Statement by Acting Secretary Welles	131
Supplementary extradition convention with Mexico	132
Paraguay: Inauguration of President Estigarribia	133
Europe:	
Irregularities in use of French diplomatic pouch	133
Swedish import quota on salted pork	133
Arrangement with Canada relating to air transport services.	134
Department changes:	
Resignation of Francis B. Sayre as Assistant Secretary of State	134
Appointment of Henry F. Grady as Assistant Secretary of State	135
Commercial policy:	
Negotiations for a new trade agreement with Belgium . .	135
International conferences, commissions, etc.:	
Sixth International Congress of Byzantine Studies	142
Foreign Service:	
Personnel changes	143
Publications	143
Treaty information:	
Consultation:	
Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Reestablishment of Peace (Treaty Series No. 922)	144
International law:	
Conference of Jurisconsults	144

[Over]



Treaty information—Continued.

Nonintervention:

Additional Protocol Relative to Nonintervention (Treaty Series No. 923)	Page 145
--	-------------

Organization:

Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Cov- enant of the League of Nations	145
--	-----

Radio broadcasting:

Convention Concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace	146
--	-----

Opium and other dangerous drugs:

Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	146
---	-----

Education:

Procès-Verbal Concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the Conven- tion of October 11, 1933, for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educa- tional Character	146
---	-----

Extradition:

Supplementary Extradition Convention With Mex- ico	147
---	-----

Extradition Treaty With Great Britain (Treaty Series No. 849)	147
--	-----

Agriculture:

Convention With Great Britain for the Protection of Migratory Birds (Treaty Series No. 628) and Convention With Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals (Treaty Series No. 912)	148
---	-----

Aviation:

Arrangement With Canada Relating to Air Transport Services	148
---	-----

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Precautionary Attachment of Aircraft	150
--	-----

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface	150
--	-----

Commerce:

Trade Agreement With Belgium	150
--	-----

Copyright:

Treaty on Intellectual Property	151
---	-----

Finance:

International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency	152
--	-----

Telecommunications:

Regional Radio Convention of Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone	153
---	-----

SEP 7 '39

Page
145

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

The American Republics

EXPROPRIATION OF AMERICAN-OWNED OIL PROPERTIES IN MEXICO

Statement by Acting Secretary Welles

[Released to the press August 14]

On March 18, 1938, the Mexican Government by decree undertook to expropriate the properties in Mexico of certain foreign-owned, including American-owned, oil companies operating there.

This action was similar in nature, although involving investments of far greater magnitude, to the steps taken by the Mexican Government in recent years to expropriate farm and other properties belonging to American citizens. With regard to the seizure of these agrarian properties, this Government had consistently pointed out that in the exercise of the admitted right of all sovereign nations to expropriate private property, such expropriation must be accompanied, in accordance with the recognized principles of international law, by provision on the part of the Government of Mexico for adequate, effective, and prompt payment for the properties seized. This latter problem was largely settled when on November 9 to 12, 1938, the two Governments exchanged communications agreeing upon a satisfactory procedure for the determination of the fair compensation to be given American citizens whose lands have been taken subsequent to August 30, 1927,¹ and in consequence of which agreement the Mexican Government will provide compensation in cash for such properties.

Immediately following the action taken to expropriate the petroleum properties belong-

ing to American citizens, this Government informed the Mexican Government of its expectation that prompt compensation would be made in the form of just and effective payment to the extent of the fair and equitable valuation of such properties. This Government's position is firmly based not only on well-recognized rules of international law; the elemental considerations of justice and of fair dealing which should govern the relations between nations demand such payment for the properties taken. The attitude of applying the principles of established international law in the solution of this problem has been consistently maintained by every official of the United States Government in its representations to both parties to the controversy throughout the period of the discussion. Furthermore, the close and friendly understanding which this Government desires to continue to maintain with the Government of Mexico requires the reciprocal assurance on the part of both Governments that their relations will in fact be governed by such principles of justice and of fair dealing.

In the decree of expropriation itself, and on numerous occasions subsequently, the Mexican Government recognized its liability to make compensation and stated its willingness to discuss terms with the petroleum companies concerned. Since that time there have been discussions between representatives of the Mexican Government and of the petroleum companies in an endeavor to come to some fair

¹ See *Press Releases*, Vol. XIX, No. 477, November 19, 1938, pp. 339-342.

and equitable agreement. This Government has continuously and consistently sought to facilitate and to further these negotiations by conferring with both sides, first with one and then with the other. For a time the conversations between both parties proceeded satisfactorily, appearing to hold promise of an eventual solution. A set of bases of discussion, within the scope of which there might be found an agreement for the future operation of the industry, were believed to be determined, but recently a serious obstacle to final agreement was encountered. In this situation this Government, without prior consultation with either party and in accordance with its repeatedly demonstrated desire to further an agreement, informally laid before both parties a suggested solution of this obstacle, without requesting or receiving any commitment or obligation on the part of either party to accept it.

This proposal was as follows: Each party had claimed that it must control the management and operation of new companies which, it had been agreed in principle, might be established to operate the properties seized. In an endeavor to overcome the deadlock, this Government informally offered the suggestion that the Boards of Directors, as a temporary arrangement and pending a final agreement, be composed of nine persons, three appointed by the Mexican Government, three appointed by the petroleum companies, and three selected by the two parties from a panel of nine drawn up in mutual agreement by the Governments of Mexico and of the United States. In order to attain complete impartiality on this panel of nine, no persons were to be included who came from any country whose citizens had a direct and important interest in any of the petroleum companies involved. These persons were all to be of demonstrated integrity and standing, and of practical experience in commerce, finance, or in the petroleum industry itself. This proposal seemed to offer a temporary middle ground on which the Mexican Government and the petroleum companies could have met, with the balance between them resting in the hands of impartial and competent persons.

This Government naturally regrets that a proposal suggested for no other purpose than to reconcile a major difference of approach which threatened a break-down in the present negotiations should have been discarded by either party without the fullest exploration of its possibilities, especially when both parties fully comprehended the purpose for which it was put forward.

It is of course evident that a solution of this controversy must be found in accordance with the basic principles of international law, as this Government has invariably insisted at every step of the present negotiations. A continuance of the dispute not only will dislocate still further beneficial commercial relations between Mexico and the United States, with great economic losses to both countries, but, more important still, it will constitute a material barrier to the maintenance of that close and friendly understanding between Mexico and the United States which both Governments regard as in the best interests of the two peoples.

The discontinuance of the present discussions can of course in no sense relieve the Mexican Government of its obligation to make prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for the petroleum properties which have been taken if the expropriation is to be regarded as valid. At the same time, however, this Government expects that its own citizens with direct interest in this controversy will give the most ample and attentive consideration to all constructive proposals that are advanced to overcome the difficulties now standing in the way of a fair settlement of the controversy which exists. In the rapid, fair, and equitable solution of this controversy, the interests of their Government are directly concerned.

* * *

SUPPLEMENTARY EXTRADITION CONVENTION WITH MEXICO

An announcement to the press regarding the signing of a supplementary extradition convention with Mexico appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "Treaty Information."

PARAGUAY: INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ESTIGARRIBIA

[Released to the press August 15]

Telegram from the President of the United States to the President of Paraguay (José Félix Estigarribia) :

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 15, 1939.

Upon this day when you are inaugurated President of the Republic of Paraguay, I wish to send you this message of sincere felicitation together with my best wishes for the utmost measure of success in the high office to which your fellow citizens have called you. This Government felt it a privilege to have you in Washington as the Minister of your country and believes that through the personal friendships which you created here the relations between our two countries have been rendered still closer.

Please accept [etc.]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Europe

IRREGULARITIES IN USE OF FRENCH DIPLOMATIC POUCH

[Released to the press August 15]

Translation of a note from the French Ambassador (de Saint-Quentin) to the Acting Secretary of State (Welles) :

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1939.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of August 11, which communicated to me the report of a grand jury under the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York. This report points out that upon two occasions, in April 1938 and in January 1939, an American moving-picture photographer, Mr. de la Varre, was able to use the French diplomatic pouch to bring films into

the United States without paying the customs duties.

I shall not fail to transmit the document to my Government to be used in the investigation of this matter which it began independently immediately the matter was brought to its attention by the Embassy last March.

Your Excellency has had on several occasions since that time information regarding the result of these investigations.

They have established that there may have been ignorance of the American regulations or lack of surveillance on the part of certain of the French officials who handled the shipment by the pouch of the films in question. I express to you my regrets on this account, but I am pleased to be able to give you assurance that not one of the officials in question deliberately facilitated the usage of the diplomatic pouch by an American businessman in order to permit him to defraud the Federal customs.

Nor was that the intention, I am convinced, of the directors of the French Line, who make it their duty to respect the laws in the United States as in France.

I have no need to add that the French Government has taken all measures necessary to correct the irregularities which may have been committed in the use of the diplomatic pouch and to prevent their recurrence.

Please accept [etc.] DE SAINT-QUENTIN

* * *

SWEDISH IMPORT QUOTA ON SALTED PORK

[Released to the press August 15]

The Government of Sweden has notified the State Department, in a note dated August 10, 1939, of its intention to impose an import quota on salted pork, effective not earlier than 30 days from the date of the note, in accordance with the provisions of article XIV of the trade agreement between the United States and Sweden.² The quota will permit an annual

² Executive Agreement Series No. 79.

importation into Sweden of 855 metric tons of salted pork originating in the United States. Swedish imports of salted pork originating in the United States totaled 171 metric tons in 1938.

The text of article XIV of the trade agreement between the United States and Sweden, referred to above, is as follows:

"The Government of each country reserves the right to withdraw the concession granted on any article under this Agreement, or to impose quantitative restrictions on any such article if at any time there should be evidence that, as a result of the extension of such concession to any third country, such country will obtain the major benefit of such concession and in consequence thereof an unduly large increase in importations of such article will take place: Provided that before the Government of either country shall avail itself of the foregoing reservation, it shall give notice in writing to the other Government of its intention to do so, and shall afford such other Government an opportunity within thirty days after receipt of such notice to consult with it in respect of the proposed action; and if an agreement with respect thereto is not reached within thirty days following receipt of the aforesaid notice, the Government which proposes to take such action shall be free to do so at any time thereafter, and the other Government shall be free within fifteen days after such action is taken to terminate this Agreement in its entirety on thirty days' written notice."

ARRANGEMENT WITH CANADA RELATING TO AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES

The Department has announced to the press the negotiation of an arrangement with Canada relating to air transport services. The text of the arrangement appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "Treaty Information."

Department Changes

RESIGNATION OF FRANCIS B. SAYRE AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press by the White House August 10]

The following exchange of letters between the President and Francis B. Sayre was made public today:

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

May I tender you herewith my resignation as Assistant Secretary of State to take effect next Tuesday, August eighth.

Faithfully yours,

FRANCIS B. SAYRE

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House.

MY DEAR FRANK:

In accepting your resignation as Assistant Secretary of State, effective as of the date specified in your letter of August fifth, I have fewer misgivings than would be the case if you were leaving the Department of State to return to private life.

You have in a critical time discharged duties of the highest importance as Assistant Secretary of State. I am grateful to you and I feel wherever your fine work is known that it is appreciated. I appreciate also your active interest in all questions bearing upon our work in the Philippine Islands. As adviser in matters of Philippine legislation and Far Eastern policy your counsel has been wise and constructive.

To my mind it is a fortunate circumstance that you will carry to your new duties as United States High Commissioner to the Commonwealth of the Philippines the rich experience of these last few years.^a

^a See the *Bulletin* of August 5, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 6), page 95.

AUGUST 19, 1939

135

With thanks for splendid service in the post you have relinquished and with best wishes for your happiness and success in the Far East,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Honorable FRANCIS B. SAYRE,
4853 Rockwood Parkway,
Washington, D. C.

APPOINTMENT OF HENRY F. GRADY AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Departmental Order No. 805, of August 8, 1939:

The Honorable Henry F. Grady took the oath of office today, August 8, 1939, as Assistant Secretary of State. The office designation is A-G.

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary

Commercial Policy

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM

[Released to the press August 16]

The Acting Secretary of State issued today formal notice of intention to negotiate a new trade agreement with Belgium, and invited interested persons to submit their views in regard thereto to the Committee for Reciprocity Information. The negotiations will apply to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and to the Belgian Congo.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued at the same time a notice setting the dates for the submission to it of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee, and fixing the time and place for the opening of the hearings. Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937, and are available upon request.

The notice of intention to negotiate is accompanied by a list of products which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States. Like previous lists of a similar nature relating to negotiations with other countries, the list is published in order to obtain from interested persons information regarding each product listed, opinions as to whether it should

or should not be included in the agreement, and suggestions as to the form, nature, and extent of any possible concessions which might advisedly be granted.

Presentations which interested persons may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information need not be confined to the articles appearing on this list but may cover any articles of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union or the Belgian Congo, or any other matter pertaining to the proposed negotiations. However, only the articles contained in the list issued today or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

This list includes all the products on which concessions have already been made in the existing agreement with Belgium. The fact that concessions have already been granted on these products will of course be fully taken into account, and due consideration will be given to the information and views as to these concessions previously presented to the Committee for Reciprocity Information as well as to the experience under these concessions during the time that they have been in force.

The inclusion of any product in this list does not mean that a concession with respect to it will necessarily be granted. The concessions to be granted are not decided upon until after interested persons in the United States have been given full opportunity to present information and views in writing and orally. The information thus presented will be given full consideration in reaching decisions with respect to each item as to whether any concession may be granted at all, and, if so, as to whether the existing duty is merely to be bound without reduction, whether the concession shall apply to the entire tariff classification, as listed, or only to a part of it, and whether it shall be further limited as to the quantity of the product to which, or the season during which, the concession is applicable. No further reduction will, of course, be made in any import duty which has already been reduced by 50 percent in any agreement concluded under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act.

Trade between the United States and Belgium has increased substantially since the first trade agreement became effective on May 1, 1935. Belgium's total imports from the United States rose steadily from \$46,500,000 in 1934 to \$80,500,000 in 1937 and to \$86,500,000 in 1938. The principal United States commodities imported by Belgium are automotive products, raw cotton, wheat, linseed oil cake, petroleum products, sawn wood, and copper and scrap. United States imports from Belgium increased from \$26,500,000 in 1934 to \$74,100,000 in 1937 but fell in 1938 to \$42,000,000 when total United States imports also dropped. Diamonds, coney and rabbit furs, dead or creosote oil, barley malt, imitation oriental rugs of cotton, jute fabrics, and glue stock constitute about half, by value, of the commodities imported into the United States from Belgium.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH BELGIUM

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930," as extended by Public Resolution No. 10, approved March 1,

1937, and to Executive Order No. 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Belgium on behalf of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and the Belgian Congo.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications, and the time set for public hearings.

SUMNER WELLES
Acting Secretary of State
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1939.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH BELGIUM

Closing date for submission of briefs, September 16, 1939 *

Closing date for application to be heard, September 16, 1939 *

Public hearings open, October 2, 1939 *

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Belgium, notice of intention to negotiate which has been issued by the Acting Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, September 16, 1939. Such communications should be addressed to "Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Old Land Office Building, Eighth and E Streets, NW., Washington, D. C."

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on October 2, 1939, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing

* Subsequently postponed to September 27.

* Subsequently postponed to October 9.

AUGUST 19, 1939

137

room of the Tariff Commission in the Old Land Office Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either type-written or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 16th day of August, 1939.

JOHN P. GREGG
Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1939.

LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO THE BELGO-LUXEMBURG ECONOMIC UNION AND THE BELGIAN CONGO

For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930 and to the sections of the Internal Revenue Code. The descriptive phraseology, however, is limited in some cases to a narrower field than that covered by the numbered paragraph or section. In such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for the granting of concessions.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the above list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

The rates of duty shown are those now applicable to products of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union. The following symbols are used in the fourth column:

MR—a reduction of 50 percent in the rate of duty has been made in a trade agreement which is now in effect.

R—a reduction of less than 50 percent has been made in a trade agreement which is now in effect.

C—a reduction was made in the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia but was suspended April 22, 1939.

S—if any reduction is made in the proposed agreement, it will probably apply to a narrower description than that listed so as to cover only that part of the item which is of special interest to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.

B—the existing rate has been bound in a trade agreement now in effect.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol
1.....	Stearic acid, valued at not more than 8 cents per pound.	25% (subject to import tax of 3¢ lb. under sec. 2491 (c) Int. Rev. Code; see below).	
1.....	Carbon dioxide, weighing with immediate containers and carton, 1 pound or less per carton.	1¢ per lb. on contents, immediate containers and carton.	B
6.....	Aluminum sulphate.	3¢ per lb.	R
7.....	Ammonium chloride.	1 1/4¢ per lb.	
8.....	Ammonium nitrate.	1¢ per lb.	
20.....	Antimony oxide.	2¢ per lb.	
	Chalk or whiting or Paris white;		
	Dry, ground, or bolted.	3/4¢ per lb.	
	Ground in oil (putty).	3/4¢ per lb.	R
24.....	Flavoring extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing and their combinations:		
	Containing more than 20 per centum and not more than 50 per centum of alcohol.	30¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	R
	Containing more than 50 per centum of alcohol.	60¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	R
27 (a) (1) and (5).	Naphthalene which after the removal of all water present has a solidifying point of 70 degrees centigrade or above.	20% ad val. + 3 1/4¢ per lb.*	MR
29.....	Cobalt oxide.	10¢ per lb.	MR
29.....	Cobalt sulphate.	5¢ per lb.	MR
40.....	Hexamethylenetetramine.	1 1/2¢ per lb.	
41.....	Edible gelatin, valued at less than 40 cents per pound.	12% ad val. + 2 1/2¢ per lb.	R
68.....	Ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, wash and all other blues containing ultramarine:		
	If valued at more than 10 cents per pound.	3¢ per lb.	R
	If valued at 10 cents per pound or less.	3¢ per lb.	
72.....	Lead pigments: White lead.	2 1/2¢ per lb.	R

* The ad valorem rate is based on American selling price of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol	United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol
77-----	Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25 per centum of lead: In any form of dry powder. Ground in or mixed with oil or water.	1½¢ per lb. 2½¢ per lb.		219, 224-----	embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored (except glass not plate glass and not less than one-fourth of one inch in thickness, when obscured by coloring prior to solidification), painted, ornamented, or decorated.		
81-----	Sodium phosphate (except pyrophosphate): Containing by weight less than 45 per centum of water.	1¢ per lb.	R	220-----	Laminated glass composed of layers of glass and other material or materials, and manufactures wholly or in chief value of such glass.	45% ad val.	R
81-----	Not specially provided for. Sodium sulphide: Containing not more than 35 per centum of sodium sulphide.	½¢ per lb.	R	221-----	Rolled glass (not sheet glass) fluted, figured, ribbed, or rough, or the same containing a wire netting within itself.	1½¢ per lb.	
83-----	Rice starch-----	1½¢ per lb.		222 (a), 224-----	Plate glass, by whatever process made: Not exceeding 384 square inches.	8½¢ per sq. ft.	R
93-----	Zinc chloride-----	1½¢ per lb.			Above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches.	11½¢ per sq. ft.	R
205 (b)-----	Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement or cement clinker.	4½¢ per 100 lbs., including weight of container.	R		Above that, and not exceeding 1,008 square inches.	11½¢ per sq. ft.	R
205 (b)-----	White nonstaining Portland cement.	6¢ per 100 lbs., including weight of container.	R		All above that-----	13½¢ per sq. ft.	R
207-----	Sand containing 95 per centum or more of silica and not more than six-tenths of 1 per centum of oxide of iron and suitable for use in the manufacture of glass.	\$1 per ton.	MR		<i>Provided</i> , That none of the foregoing, measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or over in thickness shall be subject to a less rate of duty than-----		
218 (f)-----	Table and kitchen articles and utensils, and all articles of every description not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of glass, blown or partly blown in the mold or otherwise, or colored, cut, engraved, etched, frosted, gilded, ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamentation), painted, printed in any manner, sand-blasted, silvered, stained, or decorated or ornamented in any manner, whether filled or unfilled, or whether their contents be dutiable or free:				Any of the foregoing, when bent, frosted, sanded, enamaled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, ornamented, or decorated.	50% ad val.	B
	If cut or engraved, and valued at not less than \$1 each.	45% ad val.	R S		Plate glass containing a wire netting within itself: Not exceeding 384 square inches.	10¢ per sq. ft.	R
	All other, not specially provided for.	60% ad val.	C S		Above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches.	13½¢ per sq. ft.	R
219, 224-----	Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, and for whatever purpose used:				All above that-----	15½¢ per sq. ft.	R
	Not exceeding 150 square inches.	12½¢ per lb.	C		Any of the foregoing, when bent, frosted, sanded, enamaled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, ornamented, or decorated.	5% ad val. in addition.	
	Above that, and not exceeding 384 square inches.	13½¢ per lb.	C		Rolled, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, not plate glass, if ground wholly or in part (whether or not polished) otherwise than for the purpose of ornamentation, or if one-fourth of one inch or more in thickness and obscured by coloring prior to solidification.		
	Above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches.	15½¢ per lb.	C		<i>Provided</i> , That none of the foregoing measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or more in thickness and not containing a wire netting within itself shall be subject to less than the following rates of duty:		
	Above that, and not exceeding 884 square inches.	16½¢ per lb.	C		If ground wholly or in part (whether or not polished) otherwise than for the purpose of ornamentation.	50% ad val.	R
	Above that, and not exceeding 1,200 square inches.	2½¢ per lb.	C		If not ground wholly or in part.	40% ad val.	R
	Above that, and not exceeding 2,400 square inches.	2½¢ per lb.	C		Any of the foregoing, when bent, frosted, sanded, enamaled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored (except glass not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, when obscured by coloring prior to solidification), painted, ornamented, or decorated.	5% ad val. in addition.	
	Above that-----	2½¢ per lb.	C		Opal, enamel or cylinder glass tiles and tiling.	30% ad val.	R
	<i>Provided</i> , That none of the foregoing weighing less than 16 ounces but not less than 12 ounces per square foot shall be subject to a less rate of duty than-----	37½¢ ad val.					
	Any of the foregoing, when bent, frosted, sanded, enamaled, beveled, etched,	5% ad val. in addition.					

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol	United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol
232 (a).....	Marble, commercially known as black marble, in block, rough or squared only.	65¢ per cubic ft.		308, 309.....	metals, or any alloy of those metals.		
303.....	Muck bars, pieces thereof except crop ends, bar iron, and round iron in coils or rods, iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings; all the foregoing: Valued at not above 1½ cents per pound.	14¢ per lb.....	R	312.....	Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, tees, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, and deck and bulb beams, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel; any of the foregoing: Not assembled, manufactured or advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting.	14¢ per lb.....	
304.....	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made: die blocks or blanks; billets and bars, whether solid or hollow; shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; concrete reinforcement bars; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for; all the foregoing: Valued at not above 1½ cents per pound.	14¢ per lb.....	R	313.....	Machined, drilled, punched, assembled, fitted, fabricated for use, or otherwise advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting. Hoop, band, and scroll iron or steel, not specially provided for, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, eight inches or less in width: Thinner than $\frac{1}{8}$ and not thinner than $\frac{1}{16}$ of 1 inch.	15% ad val.....	R
	Valued above 1½, and not above 2½ cents per pound:				Thinner than $\frac{1}{16}$ and not thinner than $\frac{1}{32}$ of 1 inch.	2½¢ per lb.....	
	Billets and bars, whether solid or hollow, weighing more than 30 pounds per linear foot: steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs.	3¢ per lb.....	R		Thinner than $\frac{1}{32}$ of 1 inch.	3½¢ per lb.....	
	All other.....	2½¢ per lb..... 0.35¢ per lb.....	R R	314.....	<i>Provided</i> , That barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, shall pay no more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which they are made. Hoop or band iron, and hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity.	14¢ per lb.....	R
307.....	Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plate steel, not thinner than $\frac{10}{100}$ of 1 inch, cut or sheared to shape or otherwise, or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at not above 3 cents per pound.			315.....	Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, or square, or in any other shape, nail rods and flat rods up to 6 inches in width ready to be drawn or rolled into wire or strips, all of the foregoing in coils or otherwise, valued at not over 2½ cents per pound.	14¢ per lb.....	R
308.....	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less:	0.35¢ per lb.....	R	316 (a).....	Wire strand.	35% ad val.....	
	Thinner than $\frac{10}{100}$ and not thinner than $\frac{3}{100}$ of 1 inch.	0.45¢ per lb.....	R	317.....	All galvanized wire not specially provided for, not larger than $\frac{29}{100}$ and not smaller than $\frac{3}{100}$ of 1 inch in diameter, of the kind commonly used for fencing purposes, galvanized wire fencing composed of wires not larger than $\frac{29}{100}$ and not smaller than $\frac{3}{100}$ of 1 inch in diameter; and all wire commonly used for baling hay or other commodities.	14¢ per lb.....	
	Thinner than $\frac{3}{100}$ and not thinner than $\frac{19}{100}$ of 1 inch.	0.60¢ per lb.....	R	322.....	Railway fishplates or splice bars, and tie plates, made of iron or steel.	14¢ per lb.....	
	Thinner than $\frac{19}{100}$ of 1 inch.	0.70¢ per lb.....	R	322.....	Rail braces, and all other railway bars made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails.	14¢ per lb.....	S
	Corrugated or crimped.....	0.60¢ per lb..... 20% ad val.....	R				
	All the foregoing when valued at more than 3 cents per pound.						
	<i>Provided</i> , That all sheets or plates of common or black iron or steel not thinner than $\frac{10}{100}$ of 1 inch shall be subject to duty as plate iron or plate steel.						
308, 309.....	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, valued at more than 3 cents per pound, when galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter, or other	20% ad val.+ 3½¢ per lb.					

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol	United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol
324	Wheels for railway purposes, and parts thereof, of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires and parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured. <i>Provided.</i> That when wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, of iron and steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.	1¢ per lb.....		307	wire smaller than 8/100 and not smaller than 3/100 of 1 inch in diameter: Coated with zinc or other metal before weaving. Coated with zinc or other metal after weaving.	50% ad val..... 60% ad val.....	
328	Lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed iron or steel tubes, pipes, flues, and stays, not thinner than 65/1000 of 1 inch, if not less than 3/8 of 1 inch in diameter. <i>Provided.</i> That no tubes, pipes, flues, or stays made of charcoal iron shall be subject to a less rate of duty than—	3/4¢ per lb.....		722	Barley malt.	40¢ per 100 lbs.	B
330	Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, of iron or steel.	1 1/4¢ per lb..... 1¢ per lb.....		742	Hothouse grapes in bulk, crates, barrels, or other packages.	25¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported.	B
331	Nails, spikes, tacks, brads, and staples, made of iron or steel wire, not less than 1 inch in length nor smaller than 65/1000 of 1 inch in diameter.	3/10¢ per lb.....		769	Peas, prepared or preserved in any manner, valued at 10 cents or more per pound.	1 1/4¢ per lb. on entire contents of container.	R
332	Rivets of iron or steel, not specially provided for.	1¢ per lb.....		775	Carrots, not divided into pieces, prepared or preserved, in airtight cans.	35% ad val.....	
353	Electrical telephone apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices; all the foregoing, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, not specially provided for.	35% ad val.....		776	Chicory, crude, including endives in their natural state.	1 1/4¢ per lb.....	R
365	Barrels for shotguns, further advanced in manufacture than rough bored only.	\$2 each + 25% ad val.	MR	904 (c)	Cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 30, and if valued at not more than 90 cents per pound.	16.35% to 26.5% ad val.	S
365	Stocks for shotguns, wholly or partly manufactured.	\$2.50 each + 25% ad val.	MR	904 (c) (d)	Cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 30, if woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments, and if valued at not more than 90 cents per pound.	21.35% to 31.5% ad val.	
365	Parts of shotguns, and fittings for shotgun stocks or barrels, finished or unfinished.	27 1/2% ad val....	MR	905	Cloth, in chief value of cotton, containing silk, or rayon or other synthetic textile, printed, dyed, or colored, if woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments, and if valued at not more than 90 cents per pound:	26.35% to 36.5% ad val.	
365	Shotguns imported without a lock, or locks or other fittings.	\$5 each + 27 1/4% ad val.	MR	907	Containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed 30.	36.85% to 40% ad val.	
365	Shotgun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough bored.	5% ad val.....	MR	908	Containing yarns the average number of which exceeds 30 but does not exceed 40.	25% ad val.....	R
365	Shotguns: Valued at not more than \$5 each. Valued at more than \$5 and not more than \$10 each. Valued at more than \$10 and not more than \$25 each. Valued at more than \$25 and not more than \$50 each. Valued at more than \$50 each.	75¢ each + 22 1/4% ad val. \$2 each + 22 1/4% ad val. \$3 each + 22 1/4% ad val. \$5 each + 22 1/4% ad val. 32 1/2% ad val....	MR MR MR MR MR	910	Waterproof cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether or not in part of India rubber.	30% ad val.....	O & S
372	Brewery machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	27 1/2% ad val....	MR S	911 (b)	Tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths (not including pile fabrics or bed ticking) in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber.	55% ad val.....	S
392	Alloys or combinations of lead not specially provided for.	2 1/2¢ per lb. on the lead contained therein. 2 per lb.		911	Table damask, wholly or in chief value of cotton, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such table damask.	25% ad val.....	
394	Zinc in sheets.			921	Polishing cloths, dust cloths, and mop cloths, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not made of pile fabrics.	20% ad val.....	R
397	Woven wire fencing and woven wire netting, all the foregoing composed of			923	Imitation oriental rugs, wholly or in chief value of cotton.	40% or 30% ad val.	R & S
					Manufactures, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not specially provided for.		

* The reduction in the Czechoslovak agreement applied only to cloth valued at 75¢ or more per pound.

* The reduced rate applies only to specific items.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol	United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol
1001.	Flax, not hacked.	3½¢ per lb.		1405.	Uncoated papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, except designs, fancy effects, patterns, or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments, or produced by lithographic process, if embossed, or printed otherwise than lithographically, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock.	4½¢ per lb. and 20% ad val.	
1005 (a) (2).	Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of 3 or more strands, each strand composed of 2 or more yarns, wholly or in chief value of sunn, or other bast fiber, but not including cordage made of jute.	1½¢ per lb.	R				
1005 (b).	Cords and twines (whether or not composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns), tarred or untarred, single or plied, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca), sisal, henequen, or other hard fiber.	20% ad val.	MR				
1009 (b).	Woven fabrics, such as are commonly used for pad-dings or inter-linings in clothing:			1405.	Vegetable parchment paper by whatever name known. Sensitive paper, to be used in photography.	2¢ per lb. +10% ad val.	R
	Wholly or in chief value of flax, or hemp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material in chief value, exceeding 30 and not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 4½ and not more than 12 ounces per square yard.	30% ad val.	R	1405.	Sensitive paper, to be used in photography.	22½% ad val.	R
	Wholly or in chief value of jute, exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 4½ ounces and not more than 12 ounces per square yard.	30% ad val.	R	1406.	Transparencies, printed lithographically or otherwise: In not more than five printings (bronze printing to be counted as two printings). In more than five printings (bronze printing to be counted as two printings).	30% ad val.	R
1009 (c).	Woven fabrics, in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, filled, coated, or otherwise prepared for use as artists' canvas.	30% ad val.	R	1410 (See par. 1404).	Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, and printed matter, all of the foregoing not specially provided for:	37½% ad val.	R
1010.	Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfin-ished, of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.	MR		If of bona fide foreign au-thorship: Prayer books and sheets or printed pages of prayer books.	7½% ad val.	MR
1011.	Plain-woven fabrics, not in-cluding articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, weigh-ing less than four ounces per square yard.	20% ad val.	RS		If of other than bona fide foreign authorship: Prayer books and sheets or printed pages of prayer books.	12½% ad val.	MR
1018.	Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding twelve inches in width, and articles made therefrom, wholly or in chief value of jute.	35% ad val.	S	1413.	Any of the foregoing com-posed in chief value of India paper or bible paper weighing less than 20½ pounds to the ream.	Minimum duty provided for in par. 1404.	R
1021.	Carpets, carpeting, mats, mat-ting, and rugs, wholly or in chief value of jute.	35% ad val.	S	1501 (c).	Ribbon fly catchers or fly rib-bons in chief value of paper.	27½% ad val.	R
1021.	Floor coverings, not specially provided for.	40% ad val.	S		Asbestos shingles and articles in part of asbestos, if contain-ing hydraulic cement or hydraulic cement and other material:	¾¢ per lb.	R
1023.	All manufactures, wholly or in chief value of flax, not specially provided for.	40% ad val.	CS		If not coated, impregnated, decorated, or colored, in any manner.	¾¢ per lb.	R
1105 (a) and (b).	Wool and hair wastes:				If coated, impregnated, decorated, or colored, in any manner.	¾¢ per lb.	R
	Garnetted waste.	18¢ per lb.	R	1503.	Spangles and beads, includ-ing bugles, not specially provided for.	35% ad val.	C
	Nolls, carbonized.	21¢ per lb.	R	1503.	Ladies' handbags and plates therefor, not ornamented with beads, spangles, or bugles, nor embroidered, tamboured, appliqued, or scalloped, composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles (other than imitation pearl beads, beads in imitation of precious or semiprecious stones, and beads in chief value of synthetic resin).	60% ad val.	C
1109 (a).	Woven green billiard cloths, in the piece, weighing more than eleven ounces but not more than fifteen ounces per square yard, wholly of wool.	50¢ per lb. +40% ad val.	R	1520.	Hatters' furs, or furs not on the skin, prepared for batters' use, including fur skins carotted.	27½% ad val.	R

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United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol
1523	Human hair, cleaned or commercially known as drawn, but not manufactured.	20% ad val.	
1525	Hair felt, made wholly or in chief value of animal hair, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.	R
1525	Manufactures of hair felt, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.	R
1526 (a)	Hats, for men's or boy's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies for hats, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals.	\$1.25+25% ad val. to \$16+15% ad val.	SR ^a
1528	Diamonds, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry.	10% ad val.	
1529 (a)	Laces, lace fabrics, and lace articles, if exceeding two inches in width, and made wholly by hand without the use of any machine-made material or article provided for in paragraph 1529 (a); articles made wholly of any of the foregoing; and articles, not wearing apparel, in part of any of the foregoing and containing no machine-made material or article provided for in paragraph 1529 (a); all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, however described and provided for in paragraph 1529 (a): Valued at more than \$50 and less than \$150 per pound. Valued at \$150 or more per pound.	60% ad val.	R
1537 (b)	Bicycle tires composed wholly or in chief value of rubber.	45% ad val.	MR
1551	Photographic dry plates, not specially provided for.	10% ad val.	R
1551	Photographic films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, of every kind except motion-picture films having a width of one inch or more.	15% ad val.	R
1551	Motion-picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, having a width of one inch or more.	12½% ad val.	MR
1604	Agricultural implements, not specially provided for: Steel wire bale ties used in baling hay or other agricultural commodities.	Free	MR
1606 (a), (b)	Horses imported by a citizen of the United States specially for breeding purposes.	Free	B
1613	Sulphide of arsenic.	Free	B
1651	Dead or creosote oil.	Free	B
1652	Cobalt and cobalt ore.	Free	B
1668	Glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, not set, miners' diamonds, and diamond dust.	Free	B
1675	Ferrous sulphate or copperas.	Free	B
1685	Basic slag.	Free	B
1685	Precipitated bone of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	Free	B

^a Reduction given in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom effective January 1, 1939, applies only to hats valued at more than \$48 per dozen.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description	Present rate of duty	Symbol
1685	Ammonium phosphates, used chiefly for fertilizer.	Free.	
1685	Ammoniated superphosphates, used chiefly for fertilizer.	Free.	
1686	Copal.	Free.	B
1689	Ossein.	Free.	B
1732	Expressed or extracted palm oil.	(subject to processing tax of 3¢ per lb. upon first domestic processing under sec. 2470, Int. Rev. Code; see below).	B
1733	Medicinal oil obtained from petroleum.	(subject to import tax of 3¢ per gal. under sec. 3422, Int. Rev. Code; see below).	B
1749	Radium, and salts of.	Free.	
1792	Uranium, oxide and salts of.	Free.	
1800	All barbed wire, whether plain or galvanized.	Free.	

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description	Present rate of tax	Symbol
2470	Expressed or extracted palm oil.	3¢ per lb. upon first domestic processing.	B
2491 (c)	Stearic acid, valued at not more than 8 cents per pound.	3¢ per lb.	
3422	Medicinal oil obtained from petroleum.	3¢ per gal.	

International Conferences, Commissions, etc.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

[Released to the press August 14]

This Government has accepted an invitation, transmitted by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the organizers of the Sixth International Congress of Byzantine Studies, to participate in the Congress which will be held in Algiers, Algeria, from October 2 to 7, 1939. The President has approved the

AUGUST 19, 1939

143

appointment of the following persons as delegates on the part of the United States:

Mr. Thomas Whittemore, director, Byzantine Institute, Boston, Mass., *chairman*

Dr. Kirsopp Lake, professor emeritus, Harvard University

Mr. Royall Tyler, Paris, France.

Mr. Whittemore represented the United States at the Fifth International Congress of Byzantine Studies, which was held at Rome, Italy, in 1936. At that meeting a series of papers on Byzantine art were read by various members of the Congress, and the American delegate delivered a lecture on the mosaics of Aya Sofya.

Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 19]

Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since August 5, 1939:

The assignment of Roy M. Melbourne, of Ocean View, Va., vice consul now assigned to the Department of State, as vice consul at Tientsin, China, has been canceled. In lieu

thereof, Mr. Melbourne has been assigned as vice consul at Kobe, Japan.

Paul J. Reveley, of East Haven, Conn., vice consul at Palermo, Italy, has been assigned as vice consul at London, England.

The assignment of Walter Smith, of Oak Park, Ill., now vice consul at Canton, China, as vice consul at Kobe, Japan, has been canceled. He will remain at Canton, China.

Mr. James J. Murphy, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Chief of the Consular Commercial Office of the Department of State, has been appointed Foreign Service officer of class III, consul, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, effective August 7, 1939, and has been assigned for duty in the Department of State, where he will continue to serve in his present capacity.

Jones R. Trowbridge, of Augusta, Ga., vice consul at Paris, France, has been appointed vice consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, August 1939. Publication 1360. 11, 80 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.

Index to Press Releases. Vol. XX, Nos. 484-508, January 7-June 24, 1939. Publication 1361. 11 pp. 5¢.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

CONSULTATION

Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Reestablishment of Peace (Treaty Series No. 922)

Costa Rica

The American Ambassador to Argentina transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated August 3, 1939, a copy and translation of a note dated July 31, 1939, from the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs stating that the instrument of ratification by Costa Rica of the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Reestablishment of Peace, signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Argentine Government on July 21, 1939.

The countries which are parties to this convention are as follows: United States of America, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Conference of Jurisconsults

The Conference of Jurisconsults, which met in Montevideo on July 18, 1939, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the South American Congress of Private International Law held in 1889, was participated in by representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, the countries which, with Brazil, participated in the original conference of 1889. The purpose of the Conference was to revise the conventions signed in

1889 to meet the new phases which have been brought about by the present changed conditions of international relations.

On August 4, 1939, the Conference concluded its meetings with the signing of three treaties, a Treaty on Asylum and Political Refugees, a Treaty on Intellectual Property (Copyright), and a Treaty on the Exercise of Liberal Professions. A resolution was passed declaring an adjournment of the Conference for 6 months, the delegations to meet again on February 5, 1940. The adjournment was to enable the delegates to study various questions connected with the proposed amendments to the treaties embracing civil law, penal law, processal law, commercial law, and commercial navigation, upon which no definite conclusions were reached. It was announced that other countries of the continent not represented at the Conference would be invited to participate in the deliberations upon the resumption of sessions in February.

The representatives of all the six countries signed the Treaty on Asylum and the Treaty on the Exercise of Liberal Professions. The Treaty on Intellectual Property was signed by all the countries with the exception of Chile, which refrained from signing. The text of this treaty is printed on p. 151.

The list of the eight treaties signed at the South American Congress of Private International Law in 1889, showing the countries which signed and ratified them, is printed below:

Treaty of Processal Law

Signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Treaty on Literary and Artistic Property

Signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Treaty on Patents of Invention

Signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Treaty on Trade and Factory Marks

Signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Treaty on International Penal Law

Signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Convention on the Exercise of Liberal Professions

Signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Colombia adhered.

Treaty of International Civil Law

Signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Treaty of International Commercial Law

Signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

NONINTERVENTION**Additional Protocol Relative to Nonintervention (Treaty Series No. 923)***Costa Rica*

The American Ambassador to Argentina transmitted to the Secretary of State with a

despatch dated August 3, 1939, a copy and translation of a note dated July 31, 1939, from the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs, stating that on July 21, 1939, the instrument of ratification by Costa Rica of the Additional Protocol Relative to Nonintervention, signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Argentine Government.

The countries which are parties to the additional protocol are as follows: United States of America, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela.

ORGANIZATION**Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations***Union of South Africa*

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated August 4, 1939, the instrument of ratification by the Government of the Union of South Africa of the Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was opened for signature at Geneva on September 30, 1938, was deposited with the Secretariat on July 25, 1939.

Sweden

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated July 17, 1939, the instrument of ratification by Sweden of the Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations, opened for signature on September 30, 1938, was deposited with the Secretariat on July 7, 1939.

According to information received from the League of Nations the protocol has been ratified by the following countries: China, Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, India, Latvia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Rumania, and Sweden. Denmark has signed the protocol but has not yet deposited its instrument of ratification.

RADIO BROADCASTING

Convention Concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace

British dependencies—New Hebrides

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated August 1, 1939, a notification was received by the Secretariat on July 14, 1939, from the British Government stating that it desires that the Convention Concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, signed September 23, 1936, shall apply to the following British colonies, protectorates and protected states and mandated territories, and to the New Hebrides which are subject to the Franco-British condominium: Aden Colony, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and dependencies, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast (Colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, Togoland under British mandate), Hong Kong, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Federated Malay States (Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor), Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria (Colony, Protectorate, Cameroons under British mandate), State of North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar Protectorate, New Hebrides (the New Hebrides are included by covenant of Great Britain and France who hold a condominium there).

According to the information of the Department the following countries have ratified or adhered to the convention: Australia; Brazil; Burma; Denmark; Egypt; El Salvador; Estonia; Finland; France, including colonies; Great Britain and certain dependencies; Ireland; Latvia; Luxemburg; Netherlands; New Hebrides; New Zealand; Norway; Southern Rhodesia; Sweden; Switzerland; and Union of South Africa, including South-West Africa.

OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs

Turkey

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated August 4, 1939, the instrument of adherence by Turkey to the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, and Protocol of Signature, signed at Geneva on June 26, 1936, was deposited with the Secretariat on July 28, 1939.

According to the information of the Department the countries which have ratified or adhered to the convention are as follows: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Rumania, and Turkey.

The above-mentioned circular letter adds that the convention will enter into force in accordance with the provisions of its article 22 on October 26, 1939, the ninetieth day after the receipt of the instrument of adherence of Turkey.

EDUCATION

Procès-Verbal Concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the Convention of October 11, 1933, for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character

Brazil

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated July 25, 1939, the

AUGUST 19, 1939

**Procès-Verbal Concerning the Application of
Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII
of the Convention of October 11, 1933, for
Facilitating the International Circulation of
Films of an Educational Character, which was
opened for signature at Geneva on September
12, 1938, was signed on behalf of Brazil on
July 19, 1939.**

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Convention With Mexico

A supplementary extradition convention between the United States and Mexico was signed at Mexico City on August 16, 1939. This supplementary convention makes as an extraditable offense participation as an accessory before or after the fact in any of the crimes enumerated in the extradition treaty of February 22, 1899, between the two countries (Treaty Series No. 242), and the supplementary extradition conventions between them of June 25, 1902 (Treaty Series No. 421), and December 23, 1925 (Treaty Series No. 741).

The treaty of 1899 contains a list of 21 crimes or offenses for which extradition is usually stipulated in the treaties entered into by the United States. One crime was added by the supplementary convention of 1902, and three other crimes or offenses were added by the supplementary convention of 1925.

Extradition Treaty With Great Britain (Treaty Series No. 849)

There are printed below the texts of notes exchanged between this Government and the British Government regarding the extension of the Extradition Treaty between the two countries signed on December 22, 1931, to the Federated Malay States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, and Selangor; the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, and Trengganu; Brunei; and the State of North Borneo:

*Note from the British Ambassador to the
Secretary of State:*

No. 295 BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31st, 1939.

Sur.

In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, desires that the provisions of the Extradition Treaty signed in London on the 22nd December, 1931, should be extended, in accordance with Article 17 thereof, to the under-mentioned territories:—

The Federated Malay States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor; The Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu; Brunei; The State of North Borneo.

By the provisions of Article 17 of the said treaty the stipulations of Articles 14 and 15 are to be deemed to apply to these territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting the proposed extension. I have therefore the honour to propose that the stipulations of Articles 14 and 15 be regarded as having been applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the above-mentioned territories as from the date of the present note.

If the United States Government agree to this proposal I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as constituting a formal agreement regarding this matter.

I have [etc.]

R. C. LINDSAY

Note from the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador:

JULY 31, 1939.

EXCELLENCE:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt

of your note of July 31, 1939, which is word for word as follows:

"In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, desires that the provisions of the Extradition Treaty signed in London on the 22nd December, 1931, should be extended, in accordance with Article 17 thereof, to the under-mentioned territories:—

"The Federated Malay States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor;
"The Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu;
"Brunei;
"The State of North Borneo.

"2. By the provisions of Article 17 of the said treaty the stipulations of Articles 14 and 15 are to be deemed to apply to these territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting the proposed extension. I have therefore the honour to propose that the stipulations of Articles 14 and 15 be regarded as having been applied, *mutatis mutandis* to the above-mentioned territories as from the date of the present note.

"3. If the United States Government agree to this proposal I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as constituting a formal agreement regarding this matter."

In reply I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America agrees to the above quoted proposal that the provisions of the Extradition treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty, signed at London on December 22, 1931, shall, as from July 31, 1939, the date of your note, be regarded as having been applied to the Federated Malay States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor; the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu; Brunei; and the State of North Borneo, and regards

your note and this note of acknowledgment as constituting a formal agreement to that effect.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

AGRICULTURE

Convention With Great Britain for the Protection of Migratory Birds (Treaty Series No. 628) and Convention With Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals (Treaty Series No. 912)

The President of the United States, by proclamation dated August 11, 1939 (No. 2345), has approved regulations "permitting and governing (1) the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof, included in the terms of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916, and the Convention between the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals concluded February 7, 1936, and (2) the exportation and importation to and from Mexico of game mammals, parts and products thereof, included in the aforesaid Convention between the United States and the United Mexican States."

The proclamation is printed in the *Federal Register*, Volume 4, No. 157, August 16, 1939, pages 3621-3627.

AVIATION

Arrangement With Canada Relating to Air Transport Services

As a result of the United States-Canada Civil Aviation Conference which was held at Ottawa from August 9 to 11, 1939, the following arrangement, which became effective on August 18, 1939, was entered into between the Governments of the United States and Canada. The arrangement was brought into effect by notes exchanged on August 18, 1939, between the Department of External Affairs at Canada and the American Legation at Ottawa.

**ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA AND CANADA RELATING TO AIR
TRANSPORT SERVICES**

Article 1

Having in mind the desirability of mutually stimulating and promoting the sound economic development of air transportation between the United States and Canada, the Parties to this Arrangement agree that the establishment and development of air transport services between their respective territories by air carrier enterprises holding proper authorizations from their respective governments, shall be governed by the following provisions:

Article 2

The present Arrangement shall apply to continental United States of America, including Alaska, and to Canada, including their territorial waters.

The privileges accorded by this Arrangement shall be available only to air carrier enterprises *bona fide* owned and controlled by nationals of the respective Parties.

Article 3

Each of the Parties agrees, subject to compliance with its laws and regulations, to grant to air carrier enterprises of the other Party permits for non-stop services through the air space over its territory between two points within the territory of the other Party; provided however that inland non-stop services between the United States and Alaska shall be the subject of a separate understanding.

Each party further agrees, subject to compliance with its laws and regulations, and on a basis of reciprocity to grant operating rights to the air carrier enterprises of the other Party for the operation of international services between a place in the territory of one Party and a place in the territory of the other Party.

The details of the application of the principle of reciprocity contained herein shall be the subject of amicable adjustment between the competent aeronautical authorities of the parties to this arrangement.

Article 4

Any air carrier enterprise of either Party applying for permission to operate in territory of the other Party shall be required to transmit its application through diplomatic channels in accordance with Article 3 (c) of the air navigation arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between the two Parties, signed on July 28, 1938.*

The air carrier enterprises of each Party will be required to qualify before the competent aeronautical authorities of the other Party under the latter's applicable laws and regulations before being permitted to engage in the operations contemplated by this Arrangement, and upon so qualifying will be issued permits or licenses by such authorities accordingly.

Article 5

The terms of the permits referred to in Article 4, the airports to be used by the respective services, the routes or airways to be flown within the respective territories of the Parties between the designated airports, and other appropriate details of the conduct of the air transport services contemplated by this Arrangement shall be determined by the competent aeronautical authorities of the Parties. Any permit issued by the competent aeronautical authorities for the air transport services contemplated hereunder shall be valid only so long as the holder thereof shall be authorized by its own Government to engage in the service envisaged by such permit. The holding of such permit shall be subject to compliance by the holder with all applicable laws of the issuing Government and with all valid rules, regulations and orders issued thereunder. Such permit may not be revoked for any cause other than non-compliance with such laws, rules, regulations or orders or for such reasons as the public interest may require.

Article 6

Each of the Parties hereto agrees not to impose, and to use its best efforts to prevent the

*Executive Agreement Series No. 129.

imposition of, any restrictions or limitations as to airports, airways or connections with other transportation services, and facilities in general to be utilized within its territory which might be competitively or otherwise disadvantageous to the air carrier enterprises of the other Party.

Article 7

The aircraft operated by United States air carrier enterprises shall conform at all times with the airworthiness requirements prescribed by the competent aeronautical authorities of the United States for aircraft employed in air transportation of the character contemplated by this Arrangement.

The aircraft operated by Canadian air carrier enterprises shall conform at all times with the airworthiness requirements prescribed by the competent aeronautical authorities of Canada for aircraft employed in air transportation of the character contemplated by this Arrangement.

The competent aeronautical authorities of the Parties hereto may communicate with a view to bringing about uniformity of safety standards for the operations contemplated by this Arrangement and compliance therewith, and whenever the need therefor appears, the Parties may enter into an agreement prescribing such uniform safety standards.

Article 8

The matter of the transportation of mail shall be subject to agreement between the competent authorities of both Parties.

Article 9

The operations contemplated hereunder shall be conducted subject to the applicable terms of the air navigation arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between the two Parties signed on July 28, 1938.

Article 10

This arrangement shall remain in force for a period of two years and thereafter until termi-

nated on six months notice given by either Government to the other Government.

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Precautionary Attachment of Aircraft

Guatemala

By a note dated August 1, 1939, the Italian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Guatemala of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Precautionary Attachment of Aircraft, signed at Rome on May 29, 1933, has been deposited with the Italian Government. The note adds that in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the convention the ratification will become effective on October 4, 1939, the ninetieth day from the date when the instrument of ratification was deposited.

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface

Guatemala

The Italian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated August 1, 1939, that the instrument of ratification by Guatemala of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, signed at Rome on May 29, 1933, has been deposited with the Italian Government. The note adds that in accordance with the provisions of article 24, paragraph 2, of the convention the ratification will become effective on the ninetieth day from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, namely, on October 4, 1939.

According to the information of the Department the convention has been ratified by Belgium, Guatemala, Rumania, and Spain, including the Spanish Zone of Morocco.

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement With Belgium

The notice of the intention to negotiate a new trade agreement with Belgium, which will ap-

ply to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and to the Belgian Congo, appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "Commercial Policy."

COPYRIGHT

Treaty on Intellectual Property

There is printed below a translation of the text of the Treaty on Intellectual Property, which was signed at the Conference of Juris-consults at Montevideo on August 4, 1939, by the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay:

TREATY ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Article 1. The signatory states agree to recognize and insure (asegurar) the rights of intellectual property and their exercise in accordance with the stipulations of the present treaty.

Article 2. There are hereby declared to be included in such stipulations the authors of any productions which may be classed as an intellectual creation and which may be susceptible of publication or reproduction by any procedure whatever; and in particular, the authors of books, pamphlets, and literary compositions of any nature, distribution, and scope; lectures, school or university lessons, speeches, addresses, sermons, and oratorical works in general; musical compositions, with or without words, dramatic, dramatico-musical, choreographic, pantomimic, and merely spectacular works, provided it be possible to identify them by written or graphic description; original works intended for projection by means of cinematography, and their corresponding musical accompaniments; engineering works, drawings, paintings, sculpture, architectonic compositions, engravings, lithography, photography, and similar arts; graphic and plastic illustrations made for scientific, technical, and artistic purposes; cartographic, diagrammatic, and statistical works.

Article 3. The authors' rights referred to in the foregoing article include the rights to dispose of their works, to publish them, to transfer them (enajenarlas), to translate, adapt,

and authorize their translation and adaptation, as well as their orchestration, execution, reproduction, and diffusion by means of cinematography, photography, telephotography, radio broadcasting, or any other technical medium.

Article 4. Translations, adaptations, musical arrangements, and all other transformed reproduction of literary and artistic works, as well as motion-picture versions of the same, including digests of various works, shall be considered, for the purposes of this treaty as original productions, without prejudice to the rights which, in each case, the authors of the original works might pass on to their legitimate successors.

Article 5. The persons who edit, translate, adapt, arrange, reproduce, or broadcast by any process works concerning which there do not exist or have expired the rights guaranteed by the present treaty, shall enjoy for their works the rights declared in article 3. But they cannot prevent the execution of new issues, translations, adaptations, arrangements, reproductions, or broadcasts of the work.

Article 6. The authors whose works enjoy protection in accordance with existing legislation in any of the states adhering to this treaty, with the exception of rights the origin of which is derived from treaties between that state and other nonadhering states, shall enjoy in all the others the same rights and guarantees which the respective laws grant them, the necessary coordination to be established among the legal organisms of the adhering states to enable them to furnish each other directly the information and data relative to the said works, at the expense of the interested parties.

The entities legally created for the protection of authors' rights, and provided they are sufficiently empowered by the interested parties, shall be qualified to exercise in the other states the respective action, being subject, in such exercise, to the laws of the country of the particular case.

Article 7. No state shall be required to recognize the right of literary or artistic property for a greater period than that which

governs for the authors who obtain such right in that state. This period may be limited to that indicated in the country of origin, if a lesser period.

Article 8. Articles from periodicals may be reproduced with a mention of their origin.

Article 9. There may be published in the press (*prensa periódica*), without the necessity of any authorization whatever, the speeches delivered or read in deliberative assemblies, before courts of justice, or in public meetings.

Article 10. There shall be considered as illegal reproductions, indirect and unauthorized appropriations of a literary or artistic work, and which are designated by various names, without displaying the nature of an original work.

Article 11. The rights of authorship shall be recognized, unless proof is shown to the contrary, in favor of the persons whose names or pseudonyms are indicated in the literary or artistic work.

Should the authors desire to withhold their names, the publishers must state that the author's rights belong to them.

Article 12. The responsibilities incurred by those who usurp the rights protected under this treaty shall be determined by the courts and the legislation of the state in which the illegal act shall have been committed or in whose territory the effects of such act shall have been produced in the event that the act shall have been consummated in a nonadhering state.

Article 13. Any illegal reproduction of a work whose author has a right to legal protection may be seized by the competent authorities of any of the adhering states.

Article 14. The recognition of the right of ownership of literary or artistic works does not deprive the signatory states of the right to prohibit, in compliance with their laws, the reproduction, publication, circulation, presentation, or exposition of works considered contrary to public morals or propriety.

Article 15. Independently of the property rights protected by this treaty, the authors retain the right to claim the authorship (*paternidad*) of the work, as well as to oppose any

change, mutilation, or other modification of such work which they may consider prejudicial to their honor or reputation.

This right may be exercised by the legitimate successors of the author, in accordance with the internal legislation of each adhering state.

Article 16. For the effectiveness of this treaty the simultaneous ratification by all signatory nations is not indispensable. Any one which approves it shall so communicate to the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in order that they may notify the other contracting nations. This procedure will take the place of an exchange [of ratifications].

Article 17. The exchange having been executed in the manner indicated in the foregoing article, this treaty shall remain in effect from that moment for an indefinite period, the treaty signed in Montevideo on February 11, 1889, being, therefore, without effect.

Article 18. Should any of the signatory nations deem it advisable to withdraw from the treaty or to make changes in it, it shall inform the other countries; but it shall not be released from its obligations until 2 years after the denunciation so made, during which period efforts shall be made to reach a new agreement.

Article 19. Article 16 extends to the nations which, not having been represented in this congress, may desire to adhere to the present treaty.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the nations referred to sign the present treaty in Montevideo, this 4th day of August of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

FINANCE

International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency

Latvia

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated August 4, 1939, the instrument of adherence by Latvia to the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, the Protocol and Optional Protocol,

signed at Geneva, April 20, 1929, was deposited with the Secretariat on July 22, 1939.

According to information furnished by the League of Nations the following countries are parties to the convention and the protocol: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia.

The countries parties to the optional protocol are: Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba,

Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Regional Radio Convention of Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone United States

On August 11, 1939, the President ratified the Regional Radio Convention of Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone, which was signed at the city of Guatemala on December 8, 1938.

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